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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 May 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 9 May 2012, the leadership of the Republic of Armenia undertook yet another provocative action by holding a military parade in the city of Khankendi situated in the occupied Daghlyq Garabagh (Nagorno Karabakh) region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Particular attention in addressing such a defiant manifestation of force should be given to the formally announced occasion for the parade; the presence of President Serzh Sargsyan of the Republic of Armenia at the parade; and the publicly demonstrated armaments.

According to the Armenian official sources, the parade was dedicated to the celebration of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the twentieth anniversary of the occupation by the Armenian armed forces of the city of Shusha — Azerbaijan's historical and cultural centre in Daghlyq Garabagh with a predominantly Azerbaijani population before the war. Against the background of Armenia's consistent policy of aggression, ethnic cleansing and annexation, the simultaneous celebration by that State's leadership of these two occasions runs contrary not only to elementary logic but also represents a profound disrespect for the memory of millions of people who gave up their lives for freedom of tyranny and colonization during the Second World War.

The visit of the President of Armenia to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to witness a military parade, as well as the presentation of sophisticated weapons there once again exploded the myth that Armenia has nothing to do with the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan. In reality, in addition to a convincing body of evidence attesting to the direct military aggression of Armenia against

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Azerbaijan and the former's effective military and political control over the latter's occupied territories, the parade demonstrated that Armenia continues building up its military presence in these territories and deploys, beyond international control, a great number of armaments and ammunitions there. Otherwise, the Armenian leadership should explain how the demonstrated types of weapons (see annexed photos), including unmanned spy aircraft which are reportedly manufactured in Armenia and which were presented publicly for the first time at a military parade in Armenia on 21 September 2011, appeared in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

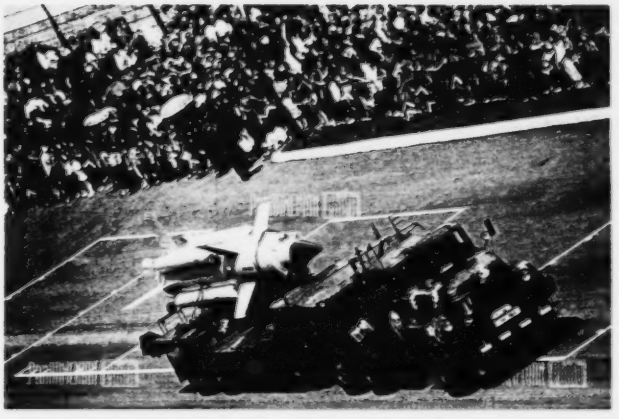
The Republic of Azerbaijan expresses its strong protest against the warlike gesture of Armenia and the irresponsible rhetoric of its leadership. Such provocative actions as holding a military parade in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to glorify occupation forces and subordinate armed bands, which are responsible for atrocious crimes committed against Azerbaijani civilians during the war, obviously run counter to Armenia's stated commitments both under international law and within the ongoing conflict settlement process. All the above-mentioned confirms that Armenia's policy continues to pose a serious threat to regional and international peace, security and stability and requires the constant attention and reaction of the United Nations and the broader international community.

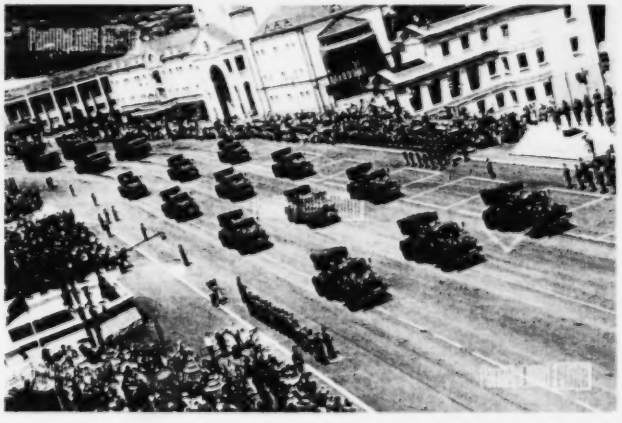
I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83, and of the Security Council.

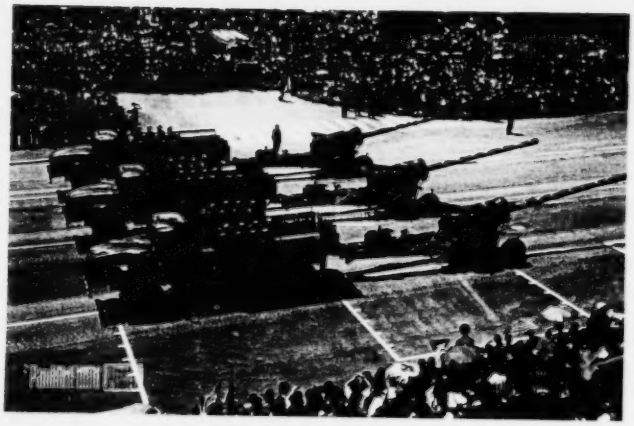
(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

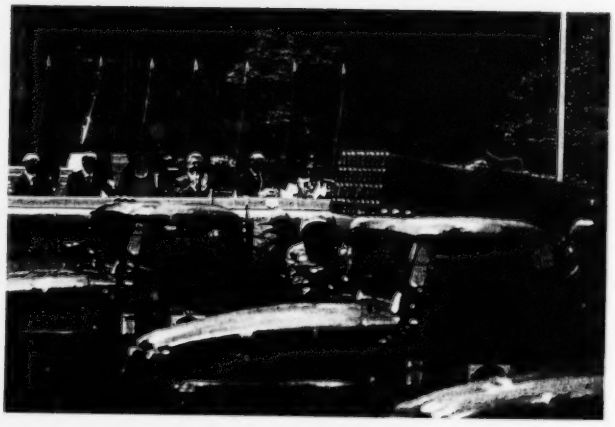
Annex

Photos from a military parade, held on 9 May 2012 in the presence of the President of the Republic of Armenia, in the occupied Daghlyq Qarabagh (Nagorno Karabakh) region of the Republic of Azerbaijan









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Letter dated 14 May 2012 from the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, in its Liberia configuration, to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Peacebuilding Commission, in its Liberia configuration, I have the honour to transmit to you the outcome document of the first review of the Statement of Mutual Commitments.

The outcome document slightly updates the commitments of the Government as well as those of the Peacebuilding Commission and proposes new deliverable targets for the second year of engagement by the Commission. The outcome document is based on the report entitled "Review of progress in the implementation of the statement of mutual commitments on peacebuilding in Liberia" (PBC/6/LBR/1). The report outlines the progress and challenges of the first nine months of the Commission's engagement in the three peacebuilding priorities: strengthening the rule of law, supporting security sector reform and promoting national reconciliation.

In response to the request of the Security Council contained in its letter dated 19 July 2010 for the Commission's advice and recommendations on these three priorities (A/64/870-S/2010/389), the Liberia configuration would like to share a summary of the findings of the report, which underlie the outcome document. Overall, the reporting period witnessed increased political will for judicial reform, a major evolution in the legal framework for the security sector and progress towards a more concerted approach to national reconciliation.

Yet, while the professional capacity of the justice and security systems are being developed, greater attention by the Government of Liberia and the international community is needed to ensure that legitimate political process underlie these efforts. Towards this end, a couple of the Government's commitments have been amended to focus on engaging the public in political dialogues. In turn, according to the findings of the World Bank's *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development*, these institutions will be perceived as legitimate by the entire population. A core component to building such processes will be addressing the historical divide in Liberian society that lies at the root of most of the causes of the Liberian conflict.

The justice system of Liberia is making commendable progress. A jury bill is pending before the Legislature, which should significantly reduce the backlog of court cases and in turn lower the high pretrial detention rates. National institutions — the Judicial Institute and the Law School — are incrementally

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building a cadre of legal professionals to be deployed throughout the country. Plans are also being developed to ensure that prosecutors and public defenders are installed in step with the number of cases being brought to trial. At the same time, linkages among the different rule of law actors are being developed systematically.

The Land and Law Reform Commissions are moving forward in realizing their mandates. An alternative dispute resolution system is being piloted, potentially diverting tens of thousands of land disputes from the formal courts. The bill creating the Law Reform Commission has been enacted. The Law Reform Commission has developed a five-year strategic plan that contains proposals to remedy, among other weaknesses, the limited engagement of the public in legal reform.

Nonetheless, the Peacebuilding Commission continues to underscore that a key component of judicial reform is oversight and accountability. Historically, the legal profession's reputation among the general public has been poor, and it remains so today. This is due in large part to ineffectual, weak or non-existent oversight and accountability mechanisms for justice actors, which permits rampant corruption. At the same time, there is a need to more resolutely harmonize the customary and statutory legal systems.

In terms of security sector reform, the Peacebuilding Commission has found that a security presence is gradually being established throughout the country. The enactment of the long-standing National Security Reform and Intelligence Act was a significant achievement. Civilian oversight is a cornerstone of the act and of the strategic plans for Liberian security institutions. Yet, and in a similar manner to the justice sector, oversight has not been fully translated into mechanisms that are adequately equipped to meet the task. In addition, the international community needs to fully appreciate that, while great effort has gone into training and structural reform, security actors lack basic equipment to carry out their jobs and more advanced training is required if they are to provide adequate security throughout the country.

The first regional justice and security hub — a core peacebuilding project that will be instrumental in enabling the Government to deliver justice and provide stability throughout the country — has become partially operational. Plans for the next two hubs have been initiated. Engagement with the local populations on the project, however, has not kept pace with construction and deployment activities. The Peacebuilding Commission has drawn attention to the historic dual political, social and legal systems that have polarized and marginalized large segments of Liberian society. Consequently, the Commission has strongly advocated for greater attention to be given to community outreach as justice and security actors are deployed in remote parts of the country, to better ensure that the hubs contribute to building peace rather than serving as a potential trigger of conflict.

The Government of Liberia has increased the budgets for justice and security institutions. The United Nations and the World Bank have carried out a public expenditure review of the two sectors. The Peacebuilding Commission has started to examine ways to use this review to advise the Government on how to gradually absorb recurring costs into the national budget as a means of ensuring the sustainability of justice and security projects.

A main concern for the Peacebuilding Commission is the disparity that exists between progress made in the rule of law and security sector reform on the one hand

and national reconciliation on the other. The President has submitted her quarterly reports on the follow-up to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report assigning various recommendations to different Government bodies. Outside of the release of a workplan by the Independent National Commission for Human Rights, no further progress reports have been provided. During its delegation mission in June 2011, the Commission, in consultation with national and international stakeholders, sought and obtained the President's agreement to prepare a national strategy on reconciliation. The strategy should establish a coherent approach to reconciliation activities that thus far has been missing. It will, nonetheless, be a daunting challenge that requires political space to continue to evolve. Human rights considerations, in particular those related to gender, will also need to be properly incorporated into the strategy.

At the regional level, Liberia is benefiting from a growing subregional security regime under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The Government of Liberia has signed a memorandum of understanding on the West Africa Coast Initiative aimed at combating organized crime and drug trafficking. The Transnational Crime Unit was launched in July 2011. The Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission has joined efforts with other configurations in West Africa, in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Interpol, to identify means of supporting ECOWAS in combating transnational crime.

During the reporting period, the Peacebuilding Commission sought to build relations with national and international stakeholders. In its advisory role, the Commission drew on a wealth of expertise to articulate independent recommendations on peacebuilding challenges in Liberia. The Commission also supported the translation of the Statement of Mutual Commitments into the Liberia peacebuilding programme, which contains a series of projects to support the Government in achieving its commitments. The preparation of the programme was exemplary in enhancing coordination and coherence, being inclusive and participatory and building linkages between the field and the Commission at Headquarters. Alongside the jointly led Government and United Nations coordination structures, donors established the Justice and Security Donor Coordination Group to address a gap in information exchange. The Commission actively participated in the finalization of the programme, sharing written comments and participating in key meetings in Monrovia by videoconference.

In terms of resource mobilization and awareness-raising, the Peacebuilding Commission has solidly positioned itself. As part of its resource mobilization efforts, the Commission will highlight the successes of projects funded by the Peacebuilding Fund to persuade donors to invest in unfunded peacebuilding projects. To facilitate a targeted approach by the Commission, a resource mobilization strategy and workplan are being finalized. A growing network of non-governmental actors interested in Liberia and/or peacebuilding is also being kept abreast of Commission activities in Liberia. The Peacebuilding Support Office, in consultation with the Commission, allocated an initial financial contribution of $20.4 million from the Peacebuilding Fund.

The Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission stands ready to provide any further information that may be required. On behalf of the

configuration, I will be undertaking my first trip to Liberia as the new Chair from 14 to 18 May 2012. I will be examining the situation further and will keep the Security Council informed through further analysis of the core issues, progress and challenges involving the three priority areas.

(*Signed*) Staffan **Tillander**
Chair
Liberia configuration
Peacebuilding Commission

United Nations S/2012/332

Security Council

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18 May 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 4 May 2012 from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am pleased to provide my report, as President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission on the results of the Governing Council's seventy-third session, which was held in Geneva from 1 to 3 May 2012. The full text of the conclusions adopted by the Governing Council are attached.* I would however like to highlight a few of the issues discussed during the session.

At the opening plenary meeting, Morocco was elected as one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Council. It is recalled that the other Vice-President is South Africa. Delegations from the Governments of Kuwait and Iraq addressed the Council. Copies of their statements are being sent by mail with the original of this letter. A delegation from the Committee of Financial Experts of Iraq also addressed the Council on the issue of payments to the Compensation Fund. Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia addressed the Council in respect of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards, regarding their progress towards establishing the systems and controls required under decision 269 (2011) of the Governing Council (S/AC.26/DEC.269 (2011)). In addition, the Council considered a report from the Executive Head of the United Nations Compensation Commission secretariat on the activities of the Commission since the last session.

On the level of Iraq's contribution to the Compensation Fund, the Council noted that more than $3 billion was paid to Kuwait in the last three payments and also noted that, based on current levels of income to the Compensation Fund and recent projections, the outstanding balance of $16 billion could be paid in full as early as April 2015. With regard to the consultations between Iraq and Kuwait under the auspices of the United Nations Compensation Commission on the unpaid balance, the Council took note of the meeting the Executive Head and I had in January 2012 in Baghdad with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and also took note of the statements made by the delegations of the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait at the opening plenary meeting regarding this issue. Noting the recent progress made by the two Governments to resolve other outstanding bilateral issues and that an early settlement through consultations was in the interest of both countries, the Council requested that I write to both Governments and reiterate the Commission's availability to convene a meeting of both Governments under the auspices of the Compensation Commission and that the Executive Head continue his efforts to facilitate the consultations.

* Not included in the present document.

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In its consideration of the issue of arrangements for ensuring payments are made to the Compensation Fund, the Council noted its satisfaction with the continued transfer of 5 per cent of Iraqi oil revenues to the Fund since the transfer of the oversight over Iraqi oil revenues to the Committee of Financial Experts. I am pleased to report that Dr. Abdulbasit, Head of the Committee of Financial Experts, advised the Governing Council at the opening plenary meeting that the mechanism for the valuation and transfer of the equivalent of 5 per cent of non-monetary revenue had been approved by the Ministry of Finance of Iraq and that in this regard, $109.9 million was recently transferred to the Fund in accordance with Security Council resolution 1956 (2010).

With respect to the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards, the Council considered the status of implementation of Governing Council decisions 258 (2005) and 269 (2011). Under decision 269, the Council took note of the continued progress made by each of the participating Governments towards establishing the systems and controls outlined in decision 269, and of the requests made by the Governments in their statements to maintain the Programme in its current form beyond 2012. Noting also that issues remain to be resolved in some cases, the Council reiterated the target date of 2012 and the need for sustained progress towards fulfilling the systems and controls, and directed that the Governments continue their focused work towards fulfilling the criteria under decision 269. The Council also considered the issue of political assurances under decision 269 and directed the secretariat to continue consultations with the participating Governments on a draft text of assurances with annexes, with a view to accepting agreed upon assurances at the seventy-fourth session, in November 2012.

Under decision 258, the Council took note of briefings by the secretariat on projects in Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and of information notes from the secretariat and the biannual reports of the respective national focal points and independent reviewers. The Council made recommendations, approved phasing plans, authorized the release of funds from the respective special accounts as appropriate, and approved technical modifications in the case of Kuwaiti projects.

The Council adopted a report of the Committee on Administrative Matters regarding the final expenditure report for the biennium 2010-2011 and directed the secretariat to prepare the budget for 2013 relating to the Compensation Fund activities and the Follow-up Programme for the Committee's consideration in September 2012.

With the recent payment made in April 2012, there are now six remaining successful compensation awards (in the corporate and government claims categories), in favour of Kuwait. The overall amount of compensation made available to date by the Commission is approximately US$ 36.4 billion, and a total outstanding balance of $16 billion remains to be paid. The next payment is scheduled to be made on 26 July 2012.

The next Council session will be held from 27 to 29 November 2012.

(*Signed*) Hanns Heinrich **Schumacher**
President of the Governing Council

United Nations S/2012/333

Security Council

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18 May 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 17 May 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your attention yet again to the continued terrorist attacks emanating from the Gaza Strip, which place one million Israeli civilians under the constant spectre of violence.

Just this week, on 15 May 2012, terrorists in Gaza fired a rocket into southern Israel, which exploded in the area of Sha'ar Hanegev.

Each attack holds the potential to spark a serious escalation of conflict in our already turbulent region. The danger is apparent. Yet, the Security Council has still not sent a clear message against the more than 12,000 rockets that have been rained down on Israeli civilians from Gaza.

We expect the Security Council, and all responsible members of the international community, to condemn the relentless rocket fire from Gaza without any further delay.

Israel holds the Hamas terrorist organization fully responsible for all attacks emanating from Gaza, where it remains in de facto control. Israel has exercised and will continue to exercise its right to self-defence, as appropriate, and will take all necessary measures to protect its citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haim **Waxman**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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United Nations S/2012/334

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 May 2012
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 17 May 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that certain parts of Lebanon that border Syria have become havens for Al-Qaida and Muslim Brotherhood terrorists who are endangering the security of Syria and its citizens and striving to undermine the Special Envoy's six-point plan. Following is some substantiated information regarding the provision of weapons to terrorist groups in Syria and the smuggling of terrorists across the Lebanese-Syrian border:

I. Several arms and equipment depots have been established in certain parts of Lebanon that border Syria. Arms and equipment are brought into Lebanese territory illegally, either by sea or, in some cases, by air aboard the aircraft of certain States, under the pretext that they are humanitarian supplies for displaced Syrians in Lebanon, and then smuggled into Syria. In that connection, we would like to note that, on 13 March 2012, an unidentified warship anchored off the Juniyah area of the Lebanese capital, Beirut. Small boats then transported the weapons that were on board the ship to land with a view to transferring them to Syria. Other vessels loaded with weapons docked at Aquamarina near Juniyah. Their cargo was unloaded and the weapons that were on board, which were to be smuggled into Syria, were taken to Akkar and then Wadi Khalid for that purpose. In that connection, the competent Lebanese authorities have uncovered several attempts to smuggle weapons into Syria. Following is information regarding some of those attempts

1. On 24 March 2012, Lebanese Army intelligence raided the hideouts of armed gangs in Akrum, Minyah and Rajm Hussein and arrested 38 terrorists of various nationalities, who confessed that they were preparing to enter Syrian territory illegally with a view to participating in the criminal operations being carried out by armed terrorist groups in Syrian territory. The persons arrested are Muhammad Shahadah (Lebanese), Rabi' Alman (Lebanese), Muhammad bin Hamud al-Dawsari (Qatari), Sultan Azizi (Saudi Arabian), Ahmad al-Duwayri (Saudi Arabian), Jasim al-Usayri (Saudi Arabian), Mamduh al-Usayri (Saudi Arabian), Fahad Abdulaziz (Saudi Arabian), Dabbah Khanjar (Libyan), Uthman al-Dakwiri (Libyan), Sa'dallah al-Husayni (Libyan), Ahmad Shikhu (Syrian), Sakin al-Janah Muhammad (Libyan), Darrar al-Mahmud (Syrian), Yusuf al-Khalid (Egyptian), Uthman al-Khalid (Egyptian), Khalid al-Musilmani (Lebanese), Fu'ad al-Musilmani (Lebanese), Abdullah Katub (Syrian), Mahir al-Zu'bi (Syrian), Khalid al-Jabili (Libyan), Abdulhamid Uthman (Egyptian), Saffah Walid (Egyptian), Khalid Radi (Libyan),

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Muhammad al-Ali (Lebanese), Khalid Ghannam (Egyptian), As'ad Barburi (Libyan), Tawfiq al-Dali (Egyptian), Khaldun al-Jabiri (Libyan), Sa'dun al-Jabiri (Libyan), Ahmad Dahir (Lebanese), Rabi' al-Muhammad (Lebanese), Sa'ir Kafruni (Syrian), Mu'ammar Muhammad al-Khaliq (Libyan), Muhammad Sanjar (Egyptian), Zakariya Shawqi (Egyptian), Ahmad Muhammad (Egyptian) and Adil Dib (Syrian). The competent Lebanese authorities also seized various weapons, including 26 automatic rifles, 12 rocket-propelled grenades, 20 Austrian military pistols, 20 Thuraya satellite phones, 4 Alpha phone cards and 40 rockets.

2. On 27 March 2012, Lebanese Army intelligence arrested six Syrian nationals and four Lebanese nationals in the Mashari' al-Qa' area in Wadi Khalid as they were attempting to smuggle arms and ammunition into Syrian territory. The competent Lebanese authorities discovered the following weapons in the possession of the persons arrested: two 28-mm mortars, one DShK (Dushka) machine-gun, three rocket-propelled grenade launchers, eight crates of rocket-propelled grenades, eight crates of hand grenades, 15 boxes of miscellaneous ammunition, 15 automatic rifles and five crates of mortars.

3. On 28 March 2012, the competent Lebanese authorities arrested Iskandar Iskandar after he had robbed an arms and ammunition depot in Jabal Muhsin, Tripoli, with the intention smuggling the stolen items to Syria.

4. On 29 March 2012, the Lebanese Army seized three vehicles that were transporting Walid Muhammad al-Muhammadiyah (mother's name Rif'at Hamud; born in 1964 in Wadi Khalid), Khalid Muhammad al-Muhammadiyah (mother's name Rif'at Hamud; born in 1965), Yusuf Hussein al-Dandashi (mother's name Fatimah; born in 1964 in Mashta Hasan), Ali Khalid Khalifah (born in 1961 in Wadi Khalid), Khalid Ahmad al-Dandashi (mother's name Nuha; born in 1959 in Wadi al-Har) and Muhammad Ahmad Khalifah (mother's name Fatum; born in 1971 in Wadi Khalid). The competent Lebanese authorities seized 10 automatic rifles, 11 boxes of ammunition and eight crates of rocket-propelled grenades that were in the possession of the men arrested. They confessed during interrogation that they had transferred the weapons to the above-mentioned area with a view to smuggling them into Syria.

5. On 30 March 2012, a car belonging to George Elias Faghali was stopped at the Lebanese Army checkpoint in Madfun, Batrun. The car was transporting Elia Abdullah al-Khuri, George Joseph Antun and Sami Joseph Khuri. Four M16 rifles and eight automatic rifles, along with ammunition for those weapons, were discovered inside the car. The above-mentioned persons confessed that the weapons were meant to be smuggled into Syria.

6. In early April 2012, a patrol of the Lebanese second border guard corps arrested a number of persons, both Lebanese and Syrian, in the place known as Mashari' al-Qa', Lebanon, namely: Abdulkarim Muhammad Rayid (mother's name: Khadijah; born in Arsal in 1968, a Lebanese national); Ali Mahmud Izzuddin (mother's name: Turkiyah Hamdan; born in Arsal in 1981, a Lebanese national); Ibrahim Muhammad Izzuddin (mother's name: Fatumah Za'rur; born in Arsal in 1984, a Lebanese national); Ibrahim Ahmad Rayid (mother's name: Darrah; born in Arsal in 1983, a Lebanese national); Muhiyuddin Muhammad al-Zuhuri (mother's name: Nuzhah Rahmah; born in Qusayr in 1985, a Syrian national); Bilal Muhammad Dib al-Masri, (mother's name: Nuriyah Arabi; born in Bab Amr in 1987, a Syrian national); Muhammad Ahmad al-As'ad, (mother's name: Fatum; born in Homs in 1949, a Syrian national); Yusuf Muhammad Sa'id (born in Bab

Durayb in 1989, a Syrian national); and Hussein Hamid Hamad (mother's name: Uqud; born in Fawa'ira, a Syrian national). The Lebanese authorities also seized a white Hyundai pickup truck, licence plate No. M358962, and a blue Toyota van, licence plate No. M222426. Both vehicles were loaded with weapons that were to be smuggled into Syria, namely, two rocket-propelled grenade launchers, two rifles, one FAL rifle, one .49-calibre rifle, three 120-mm mortar shells, three 81-mm mortar shells, one DShK (Dushka) machine-gun, one 120-mm mortar base, 65 mortar shells with 72 charges, and 84 rounds of 7 mm revolver ammunition.

7. On 22 April 2012, at the Syrian-Lebanese border-crossing point in the Judaydah region, during the search of a Lebanese vehicle, licence plate No. 118893, coming from Lebanon to Syria, driven by Nidal Tarad Shuman (born in Suwayri in 1977, a Lebanese national), accompanied by Jamil al-Sadiq bin Hasan (born in Idlib in 1954, a Syrian national), a cache inside the vehicle was discovered to contain a rocket-propelled grenade, a rocket-propelled grenade launcher, 53 remote detonators and a number of military revolvers and rounds of ammunition.

8. On 27 April 2012, the competent Lebanese authorities seized a vessel named *Lutfallah 2* coming from the Libyan port of Misrata to Lebanon, laden with three containers found to contain a very large quantity of lethal weapons, miscellaneous ordnance and sophisticated communications equipment. Preliminary information indicates that the weapons were to be smuggled into Syrian territory for the benefit of the terrorist groups.

II. Charity centres run by Salafist groups and the Future movement in regions of Lebanon situated on the Syrian border have been converted into places for receiving and sheltering Syrian and other terrorist elements belonging to Al-Qaida and the Muslim Brotherhood who, operating from Lebanese territory, carry out their criminal activities in Syria, then flee back to those centres. Their wounded are treated under fictitious names in hospitals and dispensaries belonging to those groups, with financing by States such as Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

III. In the Qalamun area of Tripoli, Lebanon, there are an estimated 50 terrorists under the command of Khalid al-Tanak, Khalid Hamzah and Zakariya Ghalib al-Khuli, who hold false identity cards bearing the emblem of the United Nations which they use to pass through Lebanese Army checkpoints while carrying various weapons. They set out to commit acts of sabotage against Syria from Tripoli to the town of Safirah in Jurud al-Dinniyah, where they are received by members of Islamic extremist groups in order to facilitate their travel to Akrum in the Akkar Plain and from there to Wadi Khalid in order to enter Syrian territory for the purpose of carrying out terrorist acts.

IV. There are some reports that Syrian army defector Colonel Riad al-As'ad recently arrived in Lebanon to prepare for the creation of a Syrian buffer zone, operating from Lebanese territory.

Finally, we affirm that the continuation of operations of smuggling weapons and terrorists across the border into Syria with the support, financing and cover of certain Arab, regional and other States, without any calling to account, not only constitute a violation of every international law and customary practice, first and foremost the Charter of the United Nations, but are also in total contradiction with the plan of the United Nations Special Envoy to Syria, Mr. Kofi Annan, inasmuch as the direct and intentional participation in the destabilization of Syria threatens the

stability of the region as a whole. We therefore trust that you will take all necessary measures, in keeping with the responsibilities entrusted to you, to deal with this extremely grave issue, putting an end to the above-mentioned operations and calling to account the parties responsible for them, including the States offering the arms or financing and facilitating the smuggling of weapons and terrorists into Syria.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative